The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,950.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,609 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander T. Paterson, will be despatched on the 23rd of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Pondicherry	4
,, Caravar	25	,, Cudras	5
,, Narakal	27	,, Cocconada	8
,, Alepee	28	,, Visagapatam	9
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Colombo	30	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Galle	31	,, False Point	11
	June		
,, Negapatam	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

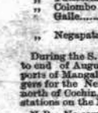
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31ST INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 130 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchison, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE HERE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste or Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

THE s.s. LORNE will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 20th instant. She is a first-class Clyde-built Steamer, fitted with capital accommodation for Cabin-passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows:—

£45 to Liverpool } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 to Suez }

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 13th May 1871. Agents Steam Ship Lorne.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
,, Suez	38	23	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	38	24	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 25th of May, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd May 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Arcolo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Compositions, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and Mollmer's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Paints and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Patent Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron Lows.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Pulley for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES.

FOR

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, HUNTING PARTIES, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform the Public that they have succeeded in preparing these celebrated Pies for use in India, and they may now be had from the best Provisioners in Calcutta or Bombay.

GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE, IN TINS,

PREPARED BY

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN.

J. M. & S. direct attention to the superior quality of this article as prepared by them, and invite a comparison with that of other makers, Marmalade Season, 1871, May now be had from all those Provisioners who supply J. M. & Son's numerous preparations.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 275...}

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA (2,440 tons, and 650 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 550	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), G. F. Cates, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

On account and risk of Khenjee Jadowjee—

2 in diamond—2,610-11—2 Cases White Shirtings.
2,615 —1 ditto ditto
X with C-6 between in circle—3,203 1 Case White Shirtings

(The Property of a Gentleman).

Richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, rich Carpets, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Dispense Articles, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Handsome Double-seated Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, a handsome Englishbuilt Open carriage, by Smith and Sons, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Plants, &c. &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Captain Blake.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a first-rate full-sized Slate Billiard Table, by English-built Barouche by Kesterton, forms perfect close Carriage, a ditto Miniature Brougham by ditto, a fast-trotting Black Australian Carriage Horse, a handsome Pair and ditto, a large collection of valuable Plants, &c., at No. 140, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of J. C. Bushby, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be publ shed, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Jacob, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, a first-rate correct going one year Clock, at No. 3, Grant Building, Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of R. Hodgart, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Greco.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

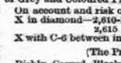
On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 18th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



NOTICE.—Owing to the approach of the Monsoons, the s.s. ARABIA, now in Harbour, will sail on or about the 25th May 1871, instead of 1st June 1871.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingdom, will proceed to the Malabar Coast, calling at all the intermediate Ports as usual, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and not to-day, as previously advertised.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th May 1871.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 25th May 1871, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1871, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order,
GEO. PUGH,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 17th May 1871.

AT a MEETING of the Committee of the FINE ARTS SOCIETY, held at Simla on the 13th May, it was decided to OPEN the ANNUAL EXHIBITION for 1871 at Simla on WEDNESDAY the 20th of September next.

All Pictures and Contributions must arrive at Simla by SATURDAY the 9th September.

Further particulars will be published hereafter by the Secretary.

Co-operation is looked for from all Artists and Amateurs and from all persons who take interest in the Fine Arts.

Simla, 13th May 1871.

NOTICE.—At the request of the Chief Engineer, Government Reclamation Works, the First Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay hereby gives NOTICE that the WORKS of the LIGHTHOUSE on the S. W. PRONGS are SUSPENDED for the Season.

That the building is now 40 feet above high water, and a pole 25 feet higher is erected alongside of the Tower to mark the spot.

W. G. CORKE,
First Asst. Master Attendant & Conservator of the Port.

RUSSELL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET,

HAVE just received by the Mail another large assortment of LADIES', CHILDRENS' and BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES. LADIES' KID SHOES with HIGH HEELS and ROSSETTE, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., all of superior quality, at moderate price.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in sealed tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that R. BENTON HOBBS, Esq., of Bombay, Merchant, has AUTHORITY TO SIGN the name of our Firm of RITCHIE, FOLLEXFEN, & Co., per procuration, from and after THIS DATE.

RITCHIE, FOLLEXFEN, & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M.'s TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 12th May 1871. Secretary and Treasurer.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BY-CULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL MONDAY MORNING TRAIN, advertised to leave Nerul at 8-25 A.M., will be run on TUESDAY next, the 23rd, as well as on MONDAY, 22nd instant.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 16th May 1871. General Traffic Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1 10s. per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the CAPITAL STOCK of the Corporation, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870, will be PAID, at this Office, to the Shareholders in India on and after the 18th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS here will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 20th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 15th May 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 30.1, if now aged 35, obtains a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May 1871, at 5 P.M.

To consider, and, if so determined, confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th instant:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

To appoint Liquidators, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Colaba Causeway, Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May 1871, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1871.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9TH to the 20TH of MAY 1871, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FRONMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited up to 12 Noon of the 18th instant for the PURCHASE of about 60 Tons of COTTON SEED, suitable for Cattle Feeding.

2. Parties tendering must specify the price per ton.

3. All Tenders should be sealed and addressed to G. F. FORBES, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, the words "Tender for Cotton Seed" being properly endorsed on the envelope.

4. The Seed to be paid for and removed at once.

J. H. MERRITT,
Bombay, 11th May 1871. For Cotton Commissioner.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to Fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

EGYPTIAN	at Rs. 10 per cwt.	
NEW ORLEANS	,, 25	,,
SEA ISLAND	,, 25	,,
PERUVIAN	,, 25	,,

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hingughat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES,
Bombay, 3rd April 1871. Cotton Commissioner.

SPENCER'S

PATENT MAGNETIC PURIFYING WATER FILTERS.

No. 1	Rs. 20	No. 3	Rs. 28
No. 2	Rs. 24	No. 3	Rs. 38

No. 1, covered with basket-work.....Rs. 22.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are INDESTRUCTIBLE by any amount of use.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—as MAGICAL."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing numbers of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be les ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, HIGHLY TRIMMED, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1½, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, HIGHLY TRIMMED, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, at WELLS, NEW SHAPE, Rs. 14 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, to 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, IN ALL SIZES, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
ew Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, HIGHLY EMBROIDERED, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, TRIMMED RICHLY, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, READY MADE, Rs 12 to 18 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Coloured Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats.
Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

29th April 1871.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to form the PUBLIC, this Establishment having been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and ample satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most eminent houses in the Australian and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to rest their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied in two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer, and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING and Press shares closed declining. Colabas and Bank of Bombay shares remain steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.5	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	£09.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	£3.10.7	do.	Do.	63
...	£100	1,005	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	£9	5.3	do.	Do. New Shares	208

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,700
8,000	450	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	360

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Barrow, Major General, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Hadow, Surgeon, 9th B. N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Combe, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Boyle, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Nusseerabad.

Woolley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Nusseerabad.

Sharman, Sub-Conductor, Public Works Department, from leave, from Poona.

Strickland, Captain, 83rd Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Poona.

White, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to before a medical board, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Sim, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kohat.

Jervis, Captain, 8th King's Regiment, to join, to Nusseerabad.

Fraser, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

Leacock, Captain, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Deolalee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 15th May, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. Dickson, from 7th May, to 5th June 1871, on privilege leave.

40th Regiment.—Capt. Lonsdale, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

83rd Foot.—Capt. Strickland, for 10 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a standing medical board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 13.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The resignation by the Hon'ble Colonel R. Strachey, C.S.I., of his seat as Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, is accepted.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cameron, M.D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, during the absence on leave to Europe of Surgeon-Major H. M. Cannon, M.D., or until further orders.

Dr. J. Anderson has been re-appointed to be Curator of the Indian Museum with effect from the 16th March last.

Surgeon Joseph Ewart, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Calcutta Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon of the Presidency General Hospital, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major J. P. Brougham, M.D., or until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent Geological Survey of India, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr A. Boulderson, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 27th ultimo, is re-attached to the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oude.

Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in that province during the absence of Mr. F. Horden, or until further orders.

The following changes are made in the Central Provinces Police, with effect from the 13th April 1871 :—

Major C. S. B. Walton, officiating District Superintendent, 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 4th class.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, officiating District Superintendent, 4th class, to revert to his substantive position in the 5th class.

The services of Captain M. M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, in Oudh, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The following promotions are made in the Police Central Provinces :—

Mr. C. F. Anderson, Assistant District Superintendent, and officiating District Superintendent, 5th class, to be District Superintendent, 5th class, with effect from the 13th July 1870.

Mr. A. Marriott, Assistant District Superintendent, and officiating District Superintendent 5th class, to be District Superintendent, 5th class, with effect from the 5th August 18 0

Mr. R. Acklom, officiating District Superintendent, 5th class, to be Assistant District Superintendent, with effect from the 13th July 1870, and to continue to officiate as District Superintendent, 5th class.

The promotion of Mr Anderson, announced in Notification dated 23rd December 1870, is cancelled.

Mr. C. S. Faddy, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, reverted to his appointment of officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 7th November 1870.

Mr. A. Gibson officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th November 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel DeSymons Barrow, District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police and Deputy Secretary to Chief Commissioner in Oudh, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., or until further orders, with effect from date of taking over charge.

Mr. R. A. Mumford, Head Quarters Inspector, Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, with effect from date of relieving Mr. N. A Gaselin, transferred to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.

The following arrangements have been made consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Major C. F. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, in Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st ultimo :—

Captain E. M. Woodcock to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade.

Captain M. Proctor, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

Mr. B. Stainforth to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Smith to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade.

Inspector Ram Narain to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.

Mr. J. Prince, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, in Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade.

The Reverend William Jerome Burdett, B.A., is appointed to be Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonments.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. P. D. Stange as Consul for Austria at Akyab is recognized.

Captain C. S. Blair, 3rd grade Assistant, and Assistant to Resm Commissioner in Mysore, has obtained one month's subsidiary leave from the date of his quitting Bangalore.

Captain A. G. Mayne, officiating 2nd in Command 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mhow, assumed charge of his office from Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Bushe on the forenoon of the 17th April 1871.

In recognition of the zeal, energy, and efficiency evinced by the undermentioned officers of the Postal Department attached to the Bengal Circle, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon them the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction :—

Baboo Denobundoo Mitter, Superintendency Inspector, attached to the office of the Post Master General of Bengal.

Baboo Soorjonarain Banerjee, Superintendent of Mails, Darjeeling Line.

Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, to officiate as Commissioner of the Roy Bareilly Division, in Oudh, during the absence on special leave to Europe of Mr. W. C. Capper, or until further orders.

Colonel E. Thompson, 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, and Assistant General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, is granted leave of absence for one month to proceed to Bombay preparatory to applying for leave on medical certificate to England.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V.C., Assistant Commissioner, Kheree, in Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, in the room of Dr. A. Young, who has obtained furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Brown is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, and Mr. E. R. Dougl s as Personal Assistant to the Director General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. S. Robertson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed a Brigade-Major to complete the Establishment and in succession to Captain R. P. Pearson, who vacates on the completion of his period of staff service.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 387 of the 27th April 1871.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department—Captain E. Tierney, Commissary of Ordnance, 2st class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, from the 1st May 1871, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Grigg, or until further order.

Captain G. Lamb, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, from the 23rd April 1871, vice Captain J. Stewart, officiating as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, and during the absence on leave of Captain F. V. Eyre, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. Cowie, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, from the 1st May 1871, during the period Captain Tierney may officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major D. McDonald, M.D., of the Medical Department, officiating Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government, is confirmed in that situation, vice Surgeon-Major H. B. Boeale, C.B., appointed Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Cavalry.—Captain G. G. Bird, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to be officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, from the 12th September 1870, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major E. P. W. Ripley, or until further orders.—2nd Cavalry.—Surgeon G. Farrell, of the Medical Department, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon S. C. Courtney, M.D., proceeded on leave.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 943 of the 30th September 1870, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that Volunteers for His Excellency's Body Guard must, in addition to the conditions laid down in that order, be also recommended by their Commanding Officers as being good cavalry soldiers in every respect.

The services of Assistant Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Colonel James Edmund Taunatt Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, Bengal, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The services of Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, M. D, of the Medical Deprtment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department with effect from the 24th March 1871.

Lieutenant P. Parkinson, No. 4 Company of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for twelve months with effect from the 1st April 1871.

Major-General Frederick William Burroughs, of Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

Lieutenant William Gibson Craig, of the General List, Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Indore State Railway, Central India, with effect from the 1st of May 1871, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain G. Newmarch, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Oudh, is transferred to Central India.

Captain J. Hills, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Oudh, is transfered to Hyderabad.

Mr. C. J. Middleton is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Public Works Department temporarily as Assistant Engineers and posted to Central India for employment in the Railway Branch :—

Messrs. E. W. Preston and B. D. Hewetson, as Assistant Engineers, 1st grade.

Messrs. A. Thuey and F. H. Landon, as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade.

Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from 4th March 1871.

Notification No. 157, dated the 4th April 1871, appointing Lieutenant W. North, R.E., to the Public Works Department is cancelled, and the services of that officer are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. H. P. Owen, Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, is promoted to Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st February 1871.

Mr. R. Browne, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade with effect from May 11.

The services of Dr. G. King, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, and officiating Additional Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 9th May 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Taylor, Staff Corps, from General duty, Cannanore, to general duty, Madras.

Major H. C. B. Barnett, Staff Corps, from general duty, Southern District, to general duty, Madras.

Captain W. C. Foord, from Quarter Master 25th N I, to 2nd Wing Subn. 34th L. I.—At their own request.

Captain T. J. Cotton, from 1st Wing Subn. 34th L I, to Quarter Master 25th N I.—At their own request.

Captain W. Chisholm, from 2nd Wing Subn. 34th L. I., to 1st Wing Subn. 34th L. I.

Lieut. (1st Captain) G. H. Cherry, from attached 8th N.I. to attached 41st N. I.

Lieut. G. B. L. Eastall, Infantry General List, to attached 26th Native Infantry.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers of the 24th Foot, being posted on their recent promotion to the battalions of their regiment specified opposite their names :—

24th Foot.

Captain G. A. Lee, to 2nd Battalion

Lieutenant H V Boothby, to 1st Battalion

Head Quarters, Madras, 10th May 1871.

Lieutenant H. M. Dale, General List, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Surveying and Military Engineering.

Ensign C. W. Walker, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 6th Native Infantry, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

The following removal is ordered :—

Staff Asst. Surgn. F. Pout, from doing duty Depy. Insp. Genl's Dept., Presidency Circle, to medical charge E. Battery 20th Brigade R. A., Cannanore, to join at public expense.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon C. White, 20th Brigade, to Bombay—to appear before a medical board.

90th Foot.—Lieutenant A. R. Boddam Whetham, 3rd Battalion, from 5th May 1871, or date of departure—Madras s. c., to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	"
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 8s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland—Steamers		£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Lor! Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, May 8.
	Stornoway	Short	Greenock, Jan. 30.
	Conflict	Symons	London, Feb. 28.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Western Belle	Smith	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sunda, Coates, China, &c.

Ship Barham, Phillips, to London via Falmouth.

Ship Red Cross, Young, to Havre.

Ship The Tweed, Stuart, to London via Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Mongolis, to China, &c.

Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Timsha, to Liverpool.

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Ship Royal Adelaide, to Liverpool.

Ship Rinaldo, to Havre.

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
13	Glengyle (s)	Auld	London, March 26.
	John Rennie	Nicholson	Liverpool, Jan. 20.
	Daniel Rankin	Hartnell	Negapatam, May 5.
	Howden	Ditchburn	Liverpool, Jan. 21.
	Arrakan	Verhagen	Newcastle.
14	Orissa	Masterton	Liverpool, Feb. 2.
	Comorin	Clarke	Liverpool, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

May			
13	Michael Scott	.....	.....
	Colonel Fytche	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May			
12	Vixen (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

British Consul, 25 casks brimstone flour and 8 casks sal ammoniac, P Muncherjee Kaka & Co; 31 cases beer, Stenhouse & Co; 250 cases matches, J S Elmore & Co; 23 drums colza oil, T Habubhoy; 35 cases brandy, F Urbanger; 13 cases oilmanstores and 12 cases fancy soap, The L A & A Co; 104 kegs iron rose nailes, M M & F Moosabhoy.

Prince Oscar, 4 cases varnish, C Khetsey.

Lord Canning, 40 casks fire-clay, H Allybhoy; 50 cases o'd tom, and 17 cases sherry, B M Punthakey; 55 casks beer, Payne & Co.

Childers, 3 crates earthenware, S Bhima.

Virago (s), 26 cases sherry wine, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

H A Brightman, 47 cases brandy, Blackwell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 117 bales cotton, T Topun; 700 bundles coir yarn, N Manordas; 51 bales cotton, G Kessowjee.

Andaman, 70 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 16 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 150 bales cotton, N Pemchund.

Tennyson, 52 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 48 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 100 bales cotton, V Vulubdass.

Macedon, 71 bales cotton, G Futtechund.

Evelyn, 167 bundles gails, F Naronjee; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Persia, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 46 bales cotton, M Mugniram; 25 bales cotton, B Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, J Vurris; 55 bales cotton, D G Hoosen.

Morning Light, 51 bales cotton, N Moolchund; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 298 packages linseed, K Verjee.

Isabella Kerr, 156 bags mustardseed and 46 bags rapeseed, C Munjee.

Elizabeth Fry, 1,230 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

T E Lemon, 89 bales cotton, H Coopoorchund; 50 bales cotton, V Vusarya; 25 bales cotton, H Cullianjee.

Compta, 350 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

Royal Adelaide, 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.

Virago (s), 116 bales cotton, T Topun; 3 bales cotton, F Sands & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Neura (s), 62 bales cotton, E Sorabjee; 710 bales cotton, S Naronjee; 50 bales cotton, G Buldew.

Robert Kerr, 15 bales cotton, L Tribhowundas; 100 bales cotton, B Bhugajee; 50 bales cotton, G S Sacurhand.

Ashgrove, 300 bundles coolie, D Ammey.

Prince Oscar, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Orifiamme, 60 bales cotton, L Nowrungroy; 500 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

William Fairburn, 300 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 700 bundles coir yarn, N Manordass.

Sydney Dacres, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart, & Co; 101 bales cotton, T Scondardas.

Cavour, 1,650 bales cotton and 720 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Shiraz (s), 50 bales wool, B Canjee.

Americana, 700 bundles gails, S Vagjee.

Louisa Fletcher, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Hannah Law, 26 bales cotton, S Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Enterpe, 2,400 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co; 15 cases gum, H Lalljee; 44 cases gum, R Rutegur.

Simla (s), 85 bundles E teeth, R G Mohomed.

Hydrabad, 9 casks Madeira wine and 10 cases sherry wine, W Watson & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Simla (s), 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,900 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Simla (s), 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Enterpe, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 100 bales cotton, P Gungajul.

Simla (s), 80 bales cotton, M Visbocoan.

Nada (s), 1,000 bundles linseed, H Z Abadie.

Rimaldo, 350 bales cotton, S Tyebjee.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 200 bags coffee, G Sigg & Co.

Simla (s), 62 bales cotton, Owen & Okell.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla (s), 6 bundles cardamoms, R Ebram; 120 packages copper, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda (s), 11 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 60 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 15 chests M opium, H A Esmail & Co; 1 box silver dollars, E Hamed; 12 chests M opium, S and D B Futtakia.

New Margaret, 200 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy.

Anna Handerson, 200 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy, 148 bales sharkins, D Dossa.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp., PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
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THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,
DELIVERED BY
THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,
ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BORRADAILE—May 16th, at Nuggur, the wife of G. W. Borradaile, Captain R.H.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WAKEMAN—MOORE—M y 17th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Mr. Arthur Henry Wakeman, to Miss Mary Margaret Moore.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—May 16th, at Matheran, Mary, the fondly loved wife of J. T. Denison Mackenzie, F.R.C.S., Surgeon H. M. Indian Army, aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEER—May 4th, at Nursapur, the wife of Mr. J. W. Beer, of a son.

HUGHES—May 7th, at Nowgong, Assam, the wife of J. Hughes, Civil Medical Officer, of a daughter.

NICHOLSON—May 11th, at Murdan, the wife of Lieutenant A. J. Nicholson, Corps of Guides, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871.

THE remarriage of a Hindoo widow of high caste, the first that has taken place amongst the Kapoola Bunniahs, has caused no little agitation in native society in Bombay. The intelligence of this marriage came like a thunder-clap upon the Bunniah community, so well was the secret kept by those to whom it was confided. It was not until three or four hours after the completion of the marriage ceremony that the relatives learned of the occurrence of the astounding domestic event in their family. It is not our purpose, however, to follow the processes which were adopted for gaining the consent of a widow of caste to become a remarried bride. The story is sensational enough as a matter of fact to require no embellishment from the occurrences which took place before the marriage. We have only to say that the widow was of age, and legally qualified to choose a husband, that no compulsion was used, and that nothing untoward occurred at the ceremony. A member of a highly respectable family, the widow-wife is closely connected with many of the leading Bunniah families of Bombay. That such a widow should be the first to reject the doctrine of compulsory celibacy and refuse to be bound by the rule which demands that she should remain a mourner for her former boy-husband for the term of her natural life has lent intensity to the prevailing excitement amongst the people of her caste.

Now that the marriage has actually been consummated, how do the interested parties stand towards each other? Caste is incensed at the occurrence, and has passed a decree on Sunday last that the married couple shall pay the penalty of excommunication, and excommunicated they accordingly are. The bride and bridegroom are now accounted dead, and even remote association with them is forbidden. There are not wanting in the caste many individuals whose sympathies are with the reformers, but who are too timid to let their voices be heard at a public meeting. Many, too, there are who are indifferent about the matter, but who are influenced into making a show of opposition. But after these two parties have been set aside, there remains the true caste party, a numerous, powerful and wealthy body, whose pride has been hurt and whose self-love has been wounded. If they had remained silent and motionless their caste influence would have been shaken and their courage called in question. But we must not forget to take into account another influential party in this remarriage question—a female party, consisting of matrons of a certain age, married and unmarried, whose voices are not weak nor their eloquence uncertain. How can the caste leaders subdue this party, whose agents are to be found in every house? Seeing then that the caste have proceeded to take measures against those whom they consider to have committed a serious offence against established caste laws, let us enquire into the nature of the offence itself and the punishment that has followed it.

Every remarriage of a widow is regarded as unholy by the Kapoola Bunniahs. But why it should be so its advocates are unable to explain. Why a marriage of choice should be less pure than a marriage of compulsion we cannot perceive, nor why a female remarriage should be less respectable than the remarriage of a male. A man may have a dozen wives in succession; but a woman, and sometimes a female child, must be content with one marriage, even if that should be terminated by the death of the husband a week after it is contracted or before puberty has taken place. Marriage amongst this caste binds the woman to the man during the term of the natural life of the former, while the latter becomes free on the death of his wife. The caste believe that the memory of a dead husband is disgraced by the remarriage of his widow; not so with the memory of a dead wife by the remarriage of her living husband. The difference is sufficiently remarkable to require some better explanation than the caste are prepared to offer. Frequently it may and does happen with marriages that have been followed by issue that greater violence is done to the memory of a deceased wife by transferring her children to the tender mercies of a step-mother, than could possibly be done by transferring the children of a deceased husband to the care of a step-father. In families that do not live separate as occurs amongst the Kapoola Bunniahs, the position of a widow is not to be envied, even where the marriage has been fruitful of living children. She can neither go where she pleases nor do as she likes. She cannot even decide the future career of her children, nor have a voice in their marriage arrangements while any living male relative remains. But the position of a childless widow, or of a child widow, is incalculably worse. For these the world is a blank and life a burden. Inferior to a domestic servant in the estimation of those who are married, the childless widow becomes generally the household drudge. With such a prospect before her the childless widow too often regarded the sacrifice of suttee as a pleasant termination to a miserable existence.

In the case of Dhuncovebaee—a childless widow—a living mother was doubtless a living solace to her, but maternal affection could not adequately supply the void in the heart. Reason and philosophy agree in believing that the youthful female heart requires something more than a mother's love in order to regulate all its feelings and affections. Can we wonder, then, that Duncovebaee remembered that she was a woman and forget for a time that she was the widow of a Kapoola Bunniah? The protection which caste laws have provided in regard to marriage is altogether in favour of men; the existence of women under these laws is not forgotten, it is true, but it would be a mercy if their existence were forgotten, for they would then be free to carry away the property to which the law entitles them and go where they pleased and do as they pleased. The recognition of women under caste laws claims them to be the slaves of men. Every woman is the slave of one man, not only during his lifetime but after his death, the widowed slavery being incomparably the worst. How caste laws would define the term "woman's rights" we are not prepared to say, but from our point of view we are unable to perceive that they have any rights at all, even while they are the subjects of a female sovereign whose laws recognise neither legal nor social distinction of the sexes. The men of caste not infrequently press upon Government their legal and social rights of equality, as the subjects of one sovereign, and Government have more fully recognised these rights than even they were recognised by any other Government. It behoves them, therefore, to look well to their caste laws and see that these laws do not infringe the common rights of individuals, and by common rights we mean every social privilege which an individual may justly claim in the eye of the law. The horrors of compulsory widowhood have been frequently dwelt upon by Indian writers, and we are by no means sure that these horrors have been laid bare in their remote ramifications. We do not now care to consider the moral aspect of the question. We would not at the same time fight our battle on Hindoo remarriage with people of caste without considering the peculiarity of the position of our adversaries; we remember the antiquity of the caste law, and the pressure which is exercised upon the leaders of caste by an ignorant and clamorous majority. We are prepared to make due allowance for a community that has lived for centuries under certain caste rules when one of these fundamental rules has been broken, but we say to the people of caste, weigh well the rules which your forefathers have given you and try them by the light of an advancing intelligence. Your forefathers did not know what you know of the advantages of civilisation, nor did they live under laws of equity and justice such as you enjoy. Your privileges are greater than theirs; so also are your responsibilities. They would stand excused for many superstitions and delusions for which you would be condemned. If you say that your caste-people require no social or moral change, be sure that you have well assertained the signs of the times, and that a social and moral reformation will not take place in your own day and generation carrying all opposition before it. If you are willing to be guided by the intellect instead of the passions and to decide your course of action by intelligence and experience you may maintain your position as leaders in your own community, and you will secure the approbation of those whose good opinion is valuable. We ask you therefore to deal generously with the widows of your caste, and not to resort to extreme measures of punishment which nobody but a few of yourselves can approve. Passion and prejudice can never lead you aright; the victory of caste to-day in the excommunication of two individuals who have ventured to marry without the consent of thousands who are uninterested except very remotely in the event, will be surely followed by defeat to-morrow, unless your proceedings are universally or very generally approved. The widow marriage movement is as full of interest for others as for yourselves; nobody rejoices because in the celebration of these disallowed marriages caste is defeated; the only rejoicing that they cause arises from the knowledge that oppressed widows have achieved a freedom which they never knew before; that they have had the courage to choose their homes and protectors according to the dictates of a high moral and intellectual law.

But what is there in the punishment of caste excommunication that it should be so dreaded? Verily there is much every way—counted dead, denied all social intercourse, the excommunicated ones are outcasted in its widest sense. An entry is denied them within the pale of every other caste, the pariahs, Mhar and Mhang not excepted. We will not dwell upon the painful realities of excommunication from caste, and we trust the leaders of caste will appreciate our forbearance, and not quarrel with us if we conclude this article by saying that infant marriages and compulsory widowhood are the surest indications of a people's degradation, and that their relinquishment must be accounted an equally sure sign of a people's moral progress.

WITH a deep regret, which will be very widely felt, we record the death of Mrs. Mackenzie, the wife of Dr. John Mackenzie. But a short time among us, her youth, beauty, and accomplishments had won the regard of society and the affection of many friends. She died of exhaustion after a severe illness, from the effects of which, alas! the most tender care and the resources of science could not save her.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Bart., has, as was anticipated, been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh during the absence of General Barrow.

THE Italian Commission on Steam Navigation has adopted lines from Italy to India, the Black Sea, and the United States, which lines will be subsidised by the State.

MR. H. A. BROWN has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, and Mr. E. R. Douglas as personal assistant to the Director General.

IT is said that the Suez Canal Company has sold to the Egyptian Government nine dredging machines and twenty lighters to be employed in dredging work in Upper Egypt.

THE last news from Cabul is, says the "Pioneer," on the whole somewhat more reassuring. Sirdar Feramorz Khan was on his way with a strong force to relieve (or recover) Herat.

BUNDER FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that an office has been erected at the foot of Malabar Hill for the collection of "bunder fees," and I suppose therefore that Government contemplate making a bunder somewhere near that spot to facilitate the landing of firewood; for it cannot surely be their intention to levy bunder fees where there is no bunder, and where boats discharge their cargoes of firewood into bullock carts standing up to their axles in mud, and the bullocks with just their noses out of water. If however I am wrong in my supposition, and the firewood will still have to be dragged from the boats to shore through mud and water, the poor firewood dealers having to pay "six annas per register ton of the vessel" for the privilege—say about 5 per cent. on the value,—then I think they have a great grievance.

We merchants think ourselves hardly treated by being taxed for landing and shipping goods on bunders which used to be free, in order to make the bad bargain which Government made with the Elphinstone Company appear to be a good one; but the firewood dealers have a harder case, for they are muleted in the same way, and get nothing whatever in return for their money.—Yours truly, A MERCHANT.

Bombay, 17th May.

THE KHANDEISH CASE.

THE following manly letter has been sent by Mr. Lionel Ashburner to the *Times of India*. It is in reply to articles characteristic alike of the principles and invariable leanings of the patron of Bhow Scindia and apologist of Khutput :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—Allow me to remonstrate against the unfair way you have condemned Mr. Kasinath Mahadew in your paper of May 6th, 1871. I do not expect an editor to deal with every case that comes before him in a judicial frame of mind, but surely, in common honesty and

TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS IN 1869 AND 1870.

	Total Earnings.		Mean Mileage open.		Average Receipt per Week.		Average Receipt per Week per Mile open.	
	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869
East Indian— Main Line	2,661,002	2,462,353	1,131	1,131	50,019	47,364	44·2	41·8
Jubbulpoor Line	122,095	95,939	223	223	2,348	1,845	10·5	8·3
Eastern Bengal	178,138	164,345	113	113	3,426	3,170	30·3	28·0
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	7,218	7,549	28	29	139	145	5·0	5·2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	25,584	21,275	42	42	491	409	11·7	9·7
Punjab and Delhi	339,768	227,012	554	447	6,534	4,366	11·8	9·8
Madras	475,495	539,019	709	689	9,144	10,366	12·9	15·0
Great Southern of India	70,829	69,730	165	168	1,362	1,341	8·1	8·0
Carnatic	3,513	4,844	19	19	68	94	3·6	5·0
Great Indian Peninsula	1,638,080	1,422,915	1,157	873	31,501	27,421	27·2	31·4
Khandesh Branch	1,030	...	7	...	46	...	6·5	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	478,910	427,851	312	308	9,210	8,228	29·5	26·7
Sind	74,170	70,829	106	106	1,426	1,362	13·5	12·8
Total	6,015,722	5,517,760	4,569	4,147	115,705	106,111	25·3	25·6

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Conflict, 1,171 tons, Captain C. Symons, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

The steamer Lord Clyde, Captain Kingcome, will proceed to the Malabar Coast, calling at all the intermediate ports as usual, on Saturday the 20th instant.

The ship Red Cross, 287 tons, Captain Young, will sail to-day for London via Havre with a cargo of 5,542 bales of cotton and 80 cwts. of horns.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sunda, Captain G. F. Coats, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 397 chests Malwa opium and 2,457 bales of cotton.

The ship Stormoway, 1,499 tons, Captain Andrew Short, arrived yesterday from Greenock with a cargo of railway iron and coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse and & Co.

The s. s. Lord Clyde, Captain H. Kingcome, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. de Quadros, Mrs. and Miss De Souza, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

The ship Barham, 938 tons, Captain Phillips, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 4,500 bales of cotton, 1,428 cwts. of rapeseed, 270½ cwts. of nux vomica, 37 cwts. of turmeric, 28 cwts of ginger, 254 cwts. of mother o' pearl shells, 25 cwts. of rosa oil, 31 cwts. of fishmaws, and 240 cwts. of olibanum.

The ship The Tweed, 1,745 tons, Captain Stuart, will sail to-day for London with a cargo of 3,847 bales of cotton, 150 bales of wool, 9,642¾ cwts. of rapeseed, 686½ cwts. of gum, 769½ cwts. of mother o' pearl of shells, 1,873¾ cwts. of coffee, 9½ cwts. of E. teeth, 26 cwts. of horns, 27 cwts. of orchilla seed, 633½ cwts. of olibanum, 287 cwts. of galls, 28 cwts. of nux vomica, 102 cwts. of cowrees, 403 cwts. of turmeric, 725 cwts. of hides and fishmaws, and 173¾ cwts. of lac.

CENSUS IN BOMBAY.

We hear that the census of British born subjects in the Bombay presidency will be taken on or about the 16th June next, and that for this purpose every arrangement has been made by the Government.

MATHARPACADY VILLAGE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks donations from the following ladies and gentlemen towards the Matharpacady Village Education Society:—

Mrs. A. M. Mirquita	Rs. 5
Cowasjee Sorabjee, Esq.	10
J. A. Baptista, Esq.	15
E. L. Valladares, Esq.	5
J. D. Freeman, Esq.	5
Gungutrao Moroba Pimple, Esq.	2
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.	10
Shaik Cassim, Esq.	5
D. F. F.	10
D. Framjee, Esq.	5
Jugundjee Jumeetjee Shroff, Esq.	5
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,, Ragoonath Trimbuck, Bomanjee Muncherjee Mody, and Vallibhoy Khanbhoy	6
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,, Balcrustna Vunmally, J. Phillips, and R. H. Brito	4
,, B. F. DeSouza, Ramchander Ragoba, and two friends	4
,, S. A. Gonsalves, D. A. Pereira, and M. D. Pereira	3
,, Tapidas Verjidas and Peerooha Eduljee	3
,, J. J. Deakindia, B. Moraes, G. R. M. and B. R. M.	5
,, C. D., J. D., W. M. W., and A. F. S.	7
,, S. DeMiranda, L. DeCunha, and M. Hearn	4
,, T. P. P. and F. X.	4
Lieutenant T. Barnard	5
H. Vincy, Esq.	5

THE PROTECTION OF THE CACHAR FRONTIER.

To His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble memorial of Tea Planters and other European residents in the districts of Cachar and Sylhet.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your memorialists are deeply interested in everything connected with the welfare of the districts in which they reside, and that they have invested large sums of money in clearing and planting with tea what had hitherto been unprofitable jungle, and have created within the last fourteen years an industry of great and increasing importance, affording employment to a large number of Europeans, and a still larger number of natives.

2. That your petitioners during this period have had many difficulties and trials to contend with, such as are incidental to the commencement of almost every new enterprise undertaken under similar disadvantages, but that in most instances these had been overcome, and large and valuable properties had taken the place of what had previously been dense forest.

3. That your petitioners would point out that this satisfactory result could not have been arrived at had there not existed a sense of complete security to life and property within these districts, as otherwise it would have been impossible to have settled down the very large number of labourers coming from all parts of India who are now resident upon tea estates, and upon whose labour the very existence of teaplanting on this frontier depends. Your petitioners would further represent that a continuance of the same state of peace is from similar reasons equally necessary for the successful prosecution of their industry for the future, and they regret to have to say that in consequence of the savage and determined attacks which have been made in the present year by Lushai tribes all along the frontier, this sense of security they do not at present enjoy.

4. That your petitioners feel that it is unnecessary to recapitulate here the details of the murderous raids above referred to, as your Excellency has doubtless been informed from official sources of all that has taken place; but your memorialists desire to bring to the notice of your Excellency that, apart entirely from the serious loss of life and property which has been sustained, the disastrous effects of these raids upon their interests have been very great. On many concerns, garden operations essential to the success of the present season have been stopped for months, the imported labourers have been panic-stricken, and flying from point to point, many have left the district for ever, and in exposed positions the majority absolutely refuse to remain beyond the term of their existing legal engagements. Should this state of things continue, it is clear to your petitioners that many gardens which are now in existence must be abandoned, and the value of tea property generally in Cachar and Sylhet be depreciated to a very large extent.

5. That under these circumstances your memorialists respectfully beg that the most effectual measures possible be undertaken to prevent a recurrence of these raids, and to re-establish that sense of security in these districts which is now wanting. Your petitioners are desirous of doing all that it is possible for them to do to this end, but they feel that, placed as each planter individually is in immediate charge of a large number of timid and helpless labourers, the majority of whom are women and children, they cannot, when raids occur in their vicinity, combine in such a way as to afford much assistance to each other. Your memorialists also, while they are grateful for the measures of defence which have recently been adopted, and have every confidence in the zeal and ability of the officers employed on this duty, fear that against enemies, such as the Lushais have shown themselves to be, the establishment of a series of fortified positions at intervals along the boundary line, and the opening out of communicating paths between these, will not of themselves suffice to defend a frontier such as that of Sylhet and Cachar, which extends over two hundred miles, through a dense forest country, and presents everywhere possible points of attacks. Your petitioners would point out that the character of Lushai warfare is essentially one of surprise, and that it is in their power, without any previous warning to us, to attack in strong force any point they choose along this line of two hundred miles; while on our side it is impossible to maintain a strong guard everywhere, and even when such a guard is in position at the point of attack, the experience of the Monierkhal raid this year shows that the Lushais can with ease loot and plunder as they wish before reinforcements can arrive. Your memorialists beg further to represent that these defensive measures tend but slowly, if at all, to any permanent pacification of the frontier, which, in their opinion, is the great point to be aimed at. The successful warding off of a raid does not secure the country from the liability to future attacks, and your petitioners would remark that an unsuccessful raid, by its disturbing effects on the labourers in their employ, is almost equally as injurious to their interests as a successful one.

6. That your petitioners are therefore deeply impressed with the necessity which exists for the adoption against the Lushais of more decided measures than are involved in a policy of pure defence, and they are of opinion that no permanent immunity from future raids can be hoped for until an expeditionary force shall have been despatched to the enemies' country, those tribes who have raided upon us been punished, the captives in their possession restored, and all have seen that we have both the power and the will to compel respect for our frontier. Such an expedition your petitioners believe to be quite possible of accomplishment, and they are convinced that it would exercise a most salutary effect on the Lushai and other savage tribes on the frontier, and give a basis for future measures of repression and conciliation, which would in all probability protect these districts permanently and give back that sense of security which, as subjects of the Government of India, your memorialists have a right to expect, and which is so absolutely necessary for the future successful prosecution of the industry in which they are employed.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of a general meeting of planters and other European residents of Cachar and Sylhet, held at Silchar on the 17th April 1871.

R. B. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

Amid the manifold perplexities which assail the British parent, when he awakes to the fact that his offspring are about to enter the world, and that something must be done with them or for them, India has long been the sheet-anchor of his uneasy speculations. India as the market for marriageable daughters, India as a promising opening for commerce, India as the school of statesmanship, or the field for military genius,—in all these aspects the land we live in used to be the seductive theme of paternal meditation. But of late years a rude change has come over the spirit of the dream. Year by year, bevies of unappreciated youth and beauty shake the dust from off their feet as a testimony against the degenerate land, on whose shores the Western maiden was once wont to leave "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum.*" Nor are the sons more fortunate than their sisters. From every quarter the cry goeth up to Heaven of stagnant promotion and overstocked professions. Under these depressing circumstances the man who should invent a new scope for usefulness, fairly lucrative and moderately respectable, would be hailed as a public benefactor. And yet an untrodden path lies before our eyes. India, we submit, as a nursery of poets, is yet a *terra incognita*. We have Professors of Law and of Medicine; we have an Antiquarian Department, and are going to have a Minister of Agriculture. Why should we not have a Chair of Poetry in every University, and a Laureate at Simla? Let the Secretary of State and Lord Mayo see to it. The new profession we have indicated is not merely an outlet for the surplus energy, or a safety valve for the teeming population of England. It is a crying want. The times are ripe, and we look earnestly for the appearance in India of the Poet of the Seasons.

We have been led into this train of reflection by the inevitable depression consequent on the perusal of what we now consider the over-estimated poem on the Seasons by one Thomson. It is difficult to conceive a work more eminently unsatisfactory, or less in harmony with nature as she this month reveals herself to Anglo-Indian experience. But it is not merely one book, or even one author, that excites our indignation. We feel ourselves at this moment a living protest against the whole genius of English poetry, so far as it concerns itself with the beauty of spring. "Spring's delights," so runs the ballad, "are now reviving." *Spring!* the very word is a flat negation of the limpness which seems to be the law of our being; her delights are mere "pleasures of memory," and we refuse to recognize anything as "reviving" unless it be the glacial draught, which is popularly supposed to represent another nail in our coffin. How is it possible to follow the irritating refrain, which proclaims the "welcome news! 'tis blithe May day," without being painfully suspicious of a covert sneer! Away with all such unseasonable songs! We will none of them. Our Mays are not as their Mays. We have our hot weather drinks and our hot weather garments. For pity's sake let us have our own hot weather poets. Who shall aver that there is no room in the changeful conditions of Anglo-Indian life for a school of distinctively Anglo-Indian sentiment? Who, for instance, that has sung the words and felt the beauty of Tennyson's address to the "Swallow, flying, flying South," will deny the mournful romance that dwells about the annual flitting of the fair creatures, whose departure for the Hills overwhelms us about this season, robbing our homes of all their grace, and three quarters of their furniture? Is there nothing touching in the May partings that with us take the place of the happier "May meetings" of Exeter Hall? Is there no chord to echo back the sorrow of farewells that fill with the gloom of a Passover the houses that are left unto us desolate? It may be, as some irrepressible cynic is sure to object, and we will not undertake to deny, that the bursting hearts and swimming eyes that accompany these sad leave-takings are but a cloak to conceal an exuberance of spirits which would be indecent if openly avowed. But what then? Here at least is one note in tune with the ineffable harmony of things. It is in perfect accordance with the glad rejuvenescence, at this season, of inanimate nature, that yonder head of a family, as he gazes after the lessening dâk gharry that is bearing away his wife to the hills, should dwell upon the cheering prospect of six months of bacculaurian freedom, and the early revival of the pleasant whist parties of his youth. He feels himself a boy gain, and hums contentedly the song beginning, "When all the World was Young." Nor should we grudge his partner her share of innocent happiness, as she enters upon her holiday and prepares to enjoy once more the harmless flirtations that shed a halo round the memory of her unwedded girlhood. Rejoicing in her youth she buckles on anew the weapons of coquetry with which she was wont to carry on the war, and once more essays the arts and stratagems which in other days used to ensnare and captivate. And who shall say her, nay? It is meet and right, and her bounden duty so to do. There is even balm in the beautiful reflection that these recurring seasons of gay grass-widowhood may after all be only Nature's chosen method of recruiting the jaded affections, and that our loved ones may perhaps return to our bosoms with feelings to which absence has only restored warmth and vitality.

Love's month,—we have it on the authority of Shakspeare,—is ever May. But Shakspeare's songs were not written for Anglo-Indians, or else by "love" we must understand, not the pretty passion of boys and girls, but that larger virtue which goes by the name of Charity. And charity, we maintain, abounds at this season among us. Scandal is unknown; gossip is a reminiscence of the cold weather; little-tattle and backbiting are as rare in the plains as our fair countrywomen, and meek-eyed Peace holds her universal sway. Even the warrior has doffed his scarlet array, and assumed the smowy garb, which is a fit type of his mild and unaggressive nature. With the exception perhaps of a somnolent punkah coolie, we are conscious of entertaining sentiments of profound goodwill to all men. Now, in fact, is the real Indian Christmastide, and our parsons seem to own its soft influence as they coo forth from their pulpits sermons, which we dreamily remember to have heard with other texts on the 25th of last December. We abandon ourselves to the peculiar pleasures of the season, and revel in our darkened rooms, and permitted deshabille. We have banished the thermometer and its hateful readings from our sight, and are happy in our ignorance of the temperature. We rest from letter writing, for with fellow-dwellers in the plains we correspond very briefly and only on business; with friends in the hills not at all. For why should we needlessly frot ourselves by lifting up our eyes and beholding afar off Lazarus in Abraham's bosom? Or why (looking at the question in another light) should we minister to the smug self-complaisance of the arrogant Pharisees in the hills, who never, we verily believe, open a letter that bears a lowland postmark without inwardly thanking Heaven that they are not as we other men are? We fling their scornful pity back, we have our pleasures, even in May, and all we ask for is a poet to frame them in verse. It may be that some aspiring bard, fired by our remarks, will undertake the task. If such there be, let him commence by forgotting every line of English poetry he has ever learned. Our labour will have been in vain, if we have failed to explain to him that in Aryan, and not a Semitic, conception of May is the thing we want.

DICTA FROM THE DITCH.

Calcutta, 13th May.

The chief excitement during the week has been in the High Court. We have had two cases of murder before the Bench, and an application that Ameer Khan should be removed here for trial. This application was refused on Thursday by the three judges, Phear, Macpherson, and Onocool Mookerjee. Mr. Justice Phear held that the High Court had the jurisdiction of removing a case for trial from any mofussil Court to Calcutta, a point which, it may be remembered, the Advocate-General strongly disputed when the application was first made by Mr. Ingram. Mr. Phear waxed so warm in defining the rights of the High Court, that everybody thought he was in favour of the application being granted. It was known that Mr. Justice Macpherson was against the applicants, and so the gossip in Court was that the result would actually depend upon the view taken of the case by the sable judge. Those who did not know Mr. Phear's idiosyncracies of argument felt certain that the counsel for Ameer Khan had gained him over to their side, but a shrewd lawyer whispered to me—"Wait till he gets to his *buts*." It has been said that the man who never doubted, never truly believed, and Mr. Phear has long been celebrated for his doubts. It was some years ago a legal pleasantry to talk of a volume which was supposed to be in the press—"*Decisions by Mr. Justice Norman with doubts by Mr. Justice Phear.*" Well, Mr. Phear got into his "buts," and it was very soon seen that his decision would be against the application. Sufficient cause, he declared, had not been shown to justify him in ordering the removal of the case. Affidavits had been put in on the side of the prisoner, that there was a dread that he would not receive a fair trial at Patna; that the police had shown extraordinary activity in searching for witnesses against him, and throughout the case had worked with an avowed and decided bias. Of course contrary affidavits were filed on the Crown side, and Mr. Phear gave the weight of his decision to the Crown. The prisoner would be tried at Patna by the Sessions Judge, assisted by two assessors. After the trial the prisoner would have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court here if the verdict went against him. This is considered very unsatisfactory by the prisoner's friends, who were anxious to have the case brought before a jury. The feeling out of doors is very strong against the action taken by the Government, which is considered very undignified. People say, if Government wishes only a fair and impartial trial, why not let the accused have every chance? If the proofs of his guilt are so clear as the Government side say they are, the more open and thorough the investigation, the better will appear the course taken by the Government. But again it is rumoured that if the case were tried here before a jury and with the usual license given to cross-examining counsel, some very ugly stories would come out regarding the conduct of that model force—the Bengal police. The case in fact has almost become a personal one, and the official opinion is that Government to save itself from a very great difficulty *must* get a conviction. It is very unfortunate, and sadly to be regretted, if Government has placed itself in such a foolish position, but I give you the gist of what is being said openly and widely in Calcutta. Some people of course talk of a want of independence being shown by the Judges, and pretend to lament the days of the old Supreme Court when the Government and the Judges were always at loggerheads. But this is nonsense, for two more independent and honest Judges than Messrs. Phear and Macpherson are not on the Bench. They decided according to the legal bearings of the case, and not to the sentiment of the public outside. Nevertheless, I think that the Government has for its own good name committed a blunder in offering any opposition to the application for the transfer of the trial to Calcutta. One little thing in the matter has been much commented upon—the refusal of the Crown to give the opposite side copies of the printed evidence. The Government Solicitor was at first quite ready to do so, but was prevented, by whose orders I know not. Whether convicted or acquitted, the prisoner will be heavily punished in the enormous amount the suit will cost him. Without Sergeant Ballantyne, whose coming is believed to be myth, the expenses already incurred are something incredible. Mr. Ingram is the envied of the Bar, and one lakh of rupees is the very lowest sum which is put down as his earnings. Poor Ameer Khan may have already come to the opinion that it would have been cheaper for him to have been taken red-handed in mutiny and hanged or blown from a gun with quiet and economy than have gone to Jericho and fallen amongst lawyers. He will now be able to realise the beautiful truth of the Irish litigant's assertion—"The honest attorney took me coat; the iloquent counsel me shirt; and the larned Judge skinned me."

We have narrowly escaped an exhibition of hanging. You have had the details of the trial of the convict Devine for murder at Port Blair. He would in all probability have been sentenced to death, notwithstanding Mr. Justice Macpherson's antipathy to capital punishment, but for the extraordinary disclosures which came out on the trial regarding the state of convict discipline at Port Blair. The press has in some quarters already commented upon this, but it certainly seems incredible that felons and murderers should be allowed as much freedom and rum as they could take. The doctor of the Settlement and the overseer owned that there was no real control over these ruffians, so that instead of penal servitude at the Andamans being really a punishment, it is a sort of pleasure tour—a nice marine residence—good climate, bracing sea-breeze, dissertations on religion, and unlimited rum. This Eden of the condemned will probably be put under stricter rule for the future, and Mr. Devine may have in this done some good as well as evil. Mr. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor, expressed his wonder some time ago at the laxity of control over the short-term prisoners in the Calcutta jails. They were allowed to do much as they liked, to go outside and cut grass or see their friends. The bread manufactured at the jail is sent out daily in charge of a prisoner who collects the money for the same from the jail customers. The excuse is that there is no time to teach short term prisoners any trade, so they escape all kind of labour, for the superintendent's mind is absorbed in the report which he has to make, showing the great profits accruing from jail labour—printing or other. Punishment, as Mr. Campbell tersely, but justly, remarked, is being sacrified to profit. If things are so bad in Bengal under the very eyes of the authorities, it is perhaps not so much to be wondered at that they should be so bad at the Andamans.

There was, however, a pleasant relief to the contemplation of murder in listening to the way in which it was defended by Mr. Walter Bourke, who held a brief from Mr. Devine. The learned counsel has that fatal fluency and unlimited control of metaphor which distinguishes so many of his countrymen, and which his client seemed to possess too, when asked why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. He replied with a rich brogue that "the murder was a mystery that Mr. Bourke had done his best to solve, and he would for ever keep for him a green place in the oasis of memory." The way Mr. Bourke attempted to solve the mystery was, first, by insisting that there was no murder, but that the frightful wounds in the head of the dead man had been caused by the doctor and his assistant in making the *postmortem* examination; and secondly, that the murder was committed by a man who was on bad terms with Devine. Why this man should have murdered another man instead of Devine was not explained to the jury, but perhaps Mr. Bourke had some idea that he would have got at Devine at last by sort, of "circular treatment" somewhat similar to that which, it is related, was the peculiar way in which a Yankee doctor treated his patients. The story is related, I think, by that veracious chronicler of passing events, Mr. G. A. Sala. A mother called this doctor in to see her child who was suffering from small-pox. Galen gazed at it and then prescribed —"This young cuss has got the small-pox, I guess. Now I ain't well posted in pustules, but give him this here draught. In two hours it'll send him into fits. Then send for me—*I'm Hell on fits.*" Mr. Bourke, I fancy, must have read the story, and been under the impression that in murdering another man, the convict he tried to throw suspicion upon intended to come by "circular treatment" at Devine with whom he had quarrelled. The logic and ingenuity of Erin was the subject of much conversation and some merriment amongst the ignorant public of this dull city.

—*Pioneer.*

Mud-Lark.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Appended is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1871:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,54,85,300	1,10,86,356	1,42,42,231	2,87,59,470
Madras	30,05,880	64,54,268	17,26,404	81,80,670
Bombay	3,83,79,199	2,56,09,769	1,31,49,830	4,11,82,900
Allahabad	55,86,310	35,27,948	11,03,292	46,41,240
Lahore	57,32,970	72,85,383	7,00,037	79,85,420
Calicut	11,06,010	7,33,231	1,00,059	8,33,290
Trichinopoly	3,71,340	10,27,381	1,00,059	11,27,440
Vizagapatam	3,91,340	2,11,811	1,00,059	3,11,870
Nagpore	20,48,060	47,57,868	5,47,902	23,05,750
Kurrachee	48,48,840	42,56,584	5,00,106	47,56,690
Akola	19,47,260	11,94,760		11,94,760
Total	10,13,06,840	6,31,89,447	3,22,72,009	10,13,06,840

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Melbourne, April 23rd.

Victoria.—Parliament meets on Tuesday next. Mr. MacMahon will probably be elected as Speaker.

H. M. steamer Cerberus arrived on the 9th instant.

The wool market is firm, and business generally is improving.

Sydney.—The Customs tariff which has been passed much resembles that in the Colony of Victoria.

A proposition has been made to annex Fiji.

Negotiations are proceeding to get the other colonies to join in subsidizing the mail *viâ* California, alternating with that *viâ* Suez.

Adelaide.—Exporting wheat is dull at 5*s.* 6*d.*

New Zealand.—Native affairs are improving.

The yields of the Thames gold mines continue to be immense.

Galle, May 13th, 15-50h.

The Australian mail steamer brought 101,166 ounces of gold, and 25,000 sovereigns.

INDIAN ITEM.

Zeal of a Police Officer exploded.—Some three months ago an ayah in the service of Mr. Plowden, who was then residing at Belvedere House, was charged with stealing three diamond rings before Moulvie Abdool Luteef, who convicted the woman and sentenced her to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered that an account showing the way in which the police had secured a conviction against the woman appeared in the *Daily News*. A policeman in the disguise of a kitmutgar was admitted into the service of Mr. Plowden. He pretended to be enamoured with the woman, who soon disclosed to him her secrets, and the policeman succeeded in getting a diamond from the woman which was believed to belong to one of the rings. It now turns out that the diamond could not have been taken from any of the rings, because all the three rings have been found. Where the diamond came from is not known. But the release of the woman has been ordered by the Government, and strict enquiries are being instituted into the case, principally as to the diamond, and where it had come from?—*Indian Daily News*, May 15.

LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

DAVE CARSON GOING TO ENGLAND.

In secular circles, at least in London, we are more taken up with the excellence of the two rival opera companies than in discussing vague articles of faith. Last Saturday the Covent Garden House was full to overflowing to welcome Adelina Patti—for no one ever thinks of her as the Marquise de Caux. She appeared as Amina, the character in which she first presented herself before an English public, and in which she laid the foundation of her enduring popularity. Comparing her as she is with what she then was—and she was even then an artist of rare merit—it is astonishing to observe the great progress she has achieved. Innumerable little points are now brought out clearly and brilliantly which were then slurred over without attracting much attention, and as an actress Madame Patti may now claim equality with, if not superiority over, any living artist whether on or off the stage. Of her improvement as a vocalist, I am not so competent to speak, but in the opinion of our soundest and most experienced critics, it is even more remarkable than her dramatic progress. Signor Mongini as Elvino was worthy of the Amina. The difficulty admitted to attend the feat of being in two places at the same time must be my excuse for not being present at the opening of the Drury Lane season with Lucrezia Borgia—the much-maligned heroine, *teste* Mr. Gilbert, being represented by Mdlle. Titiens supported by Trebelli—Bettini as Maffeo Orsini. The great point in favour of Drury Lane is the orchestra, which is conducted by Sr. Michael Costa and led by M. Sainton. The great treat of the season, however, is in the advent of the best French theatrical companies. We are promised the entire *corps dramatique* of the Theatre Français, whereby we shall have frequent opportunities of witnessing the most finished acting in the world. Already we have the Variétes Company installed at the Lyceum, and last night had the pleasure of seeing Mdlle. Farguell in the *Pattes de Mauche* in the part created by Mme. Rose Chérity at the Gymnase, and which has become familar to Londoners through Mrs. Alfred Wigan in "a Scrap of Paper." Mr. Wigan I prefer, by the way, to M. Brindeau. For this company we are indebted to M. Raphael Felix, brother of the celebrated tragic actress, Mme. Rachel. To-morrow we are promised at the Globe Theatre the solution of an advertisement that has long been puzzling us. Go where you will, you will see the boardings covered with placards plentifully ornamented with red daggers and bearing the mysterious syllables—

FAL.
SAC.
AP (dagger) PA.

It turns out to be an opera Bouffe, the representation of which has been delayed because of the difficulty in getting the music, &c., from Paris. Here, too, is an advertisement which I extract from the *Times*, with a meaning that is unintelligible to the profane vulgar:—

"Quai Uye Dheko, Pandit Davee Karsen (Dave Carson), the original Bengalee Baboo, will shortly arrive in England. N. B.—No connexion Keshub Chunder Sen."—*Correspondent of the Pioneer, writing on April 20.*

THE REPORT OF THE WESTMEATH COMMITTEE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 18.)

Yesterday the report of the Westmeath Committee, the substance of which we announced a fortnight ago, was issued among the Parliamentary papers; and, despite the statement of Lord Hartington in the House of Commons, that the summary was inaccurate, a reference to the document will completely bear out our account of its purport. We said that in regard to disaffection, lawless combinations, and agrarian crime, the committee found the condition of Westmeath, with the adjoining districts of Meath and King's County, as bad as might be; that persons in a better class of life sympathised with the perpetrators, and did not cooperate with the authorities; that the law as at present existing was insufficient to put an end to the evils which prevail; and that the committee abstained from making any recommendations, its orders being only to inquire. The Riband Society has, it appears, existed for a considerable length of time, and has, within the last three years, increased in power and influence. Its fruits have been murders and other crimes of the most serious nature; and, partly by force of sympathy, partly by terror, "it has been found almost impossible to obtain evidence on which to convict offenders." Extending the sphere of its operations, the Society "more or less affects and affects other relations of life" besides those of landlord and tenant; and it "has adherents and supporters among the farming classes in the district, and some sympathisers amongst a certain class of small traders in the towns." Its ranks are recruited, however, chiefly from farm servants and daily labourers, who are under the control of a few individuals known to the local authorities as the heads of the Society. We may note that the words "others in a better position than themselves" stood in the original draft instead of "a few individuals;" but enough remains in the terms of the report to show that sympathy and support for the Society are not confined to the class that furnishes instruments for the execution of its sanguinary decrees. The inadequacy of the present law is clearly shown by the statement as to the difficulty of obtaining evidence against criminals, and the subsequent allegations that the deeds of the Society had infused through all classes in the district "a feeling of terror, by which its objects are frequently brought about without any overt act of violence." The Peace Preservation Act, itself a straining of the ordinary law "has not furnished the Executive with all the power necessary to deal with crime of that organised and secret nature which characterises the district;" and despite their utmost exertions, the authorities have rarely succeeded in bringing to justice a subordinate agent—never a leader—of the Society. Without for the present going into the evidence on which this deplorable account is based, we can safely affirm that the state of things actually existing in Westmeath more than justifies Lord Hartington's demand for the Committee, and will amply warrant the Government in any exceptional measures it may deem necessary for suppressing an organisation so fatal to the security and peace of the region that is its strong hold.

PHYSICAL SUFFERING REPRESENTED ON THE STAGE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 18.)

Theatrical critics are sorely exercised just at present to discern the *Ultima Thule* of physical suffering which may without impropriety be represented on the stage. In the good old times, George Barnwell was actually placed under the gallows with the rope round his neck, and the thunder of the falling drop was audible as the curtain fell; but a modern audience would not tolerate even the accidental hanging of Bill Sykes from the chimney of the house in Jacob's Island. There are certain catastrophes, it would seem, which cannot be suffered on the stage. To begin with, nobody must be hanged. Why? Punch may be seen hanging Mr. Ketch every day, *al fresco*, in the most aristocratic localities, the children of the nobility looking on with delight. You may poison a lady on the stage, or stab her, fling her from a rock, or smother her, drown her, or pistol her. Is not Meg Merrilies shot in Guy Mannering? You may even boil her in a large cauldron full of oil, as we see in Halevy's "Juive," but you must not burn her. The nearest approach to feminine cremation which a theatrical audience will endure is in the "Trovatore." Azucena is apparently sentenced to be baked, and the Conde de Luna warms the oven with red fire; but at the critical moment, just as the Gipsy is ready for the furnace, down goes the green baize. Some years since a drama illustrative of the wrongs of Poland was performed at the Victoria, and in the second act the heroine was very neatly knouted in front of the footlights by order of a brutal Russian General. But we question whether a British audience at the Queen's—supposing Mr. Tom Taylor to pursue the career of realism which he began by shooting Cicerocacchio and Ugo Bassi in the drama of "Garibaldi" at Astley's—would applaud a version of "Boadicea" in which the beautiful Mrs. Rousby should be birched by order of the ruthless Roman Prætor. Mr. Taylor and his partisans point to Etty's picture and to history, and maintain, that, as the Maid of Orleans was burnt at Rouen, burnt she must be in Long-acre. Will Mr. Taylor permit us to suggest an alternative? If he will take the trouble to seek for information at the hands of M. Octave Delepierre or M. Feuillet de Oonches, or some equally accomplished French bibliophile, he will be told of two very learned and exhaustive French works, and of several communications addressed to the Rouen Archæological Society, in which, to the satisfaction of the authors at least, it is proved that Joan of Arc never was burnt by the English nor by anybody else; but that she married, had seven children, grew very stout, and lived to the age of fifty-three. Here is a chance for Mr. Tom Taylor! Mr. Boucicault, in deference to public opinion, sensibly elected to save the Octoroon. Let Mr. Taylor do the gallant thing, and save La Pucelle. The "Maid Married" would sound far better than the "Maid Martyr," and the rescue and blissful fate of Joan would give to Mr. Taylor's drama one element which at present it wholly lacks—that of love. The prettiest *dénouement* for a play is, not the "Dies Iræ," but "Ah, non giunge."

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Berlin, April 17.

From the *New Prussian* (*Cross*) *Gazette* I take the following, which may be of great interest to the public:—

"The latest mobilisation of the prussian army.

"We believe it to be of the greatest interest now, when the victorious troops begin to return to their Fatherland, to cast a glance over the Herculean work by means of which the organised army in a few weeks was able, in combination with other German armies, to throw down a mighty opponent who, in the most reckless manner, had threatened to invade our Fatherland. On the 16th July, 1870, the order for mobilisation was given, and on the 4th and 6th August the victorious battles of Würth and Weissenburg were fought. This fact speaks more than all words. The following concise survey of the administrative activity which our Minister of War exhibited during the German-French war will serve as the best illustration of this statement. We have done our best to inform ourselves accurately as regards the facts, and still it is not impossible that in less important matters some trifling mistakes may have occured. Should this be the case, we should be thankful for correction. Setting aside the filling up the field troops to their war strength by calling in the reserves, the following military bodies were formed:—166 landwehr battalions of infantry, 16 cavalry regiments of the reserve, 39 reserve batteries, 173 fortress artillery companies, and 33 fortress engineer companies. Of the 166 landwehr battalions of infantry 149 were mobilised and equipped as field troops. They were formed partly into divisions of landwehr, of which five were embodied, partly as guards of the lines of communication and in garrisons, as well as for coast defence. The regulation strength of a mobilised landwehr battalion was 600 men, the only exception being the landwehr battalions of the Guards, whose normal strength was 800, and yet, as soon as ever the order for mobilisation was given, all those battalions were formed at a strength of 800, and during the war increased to 1000 men. Twenty-six battalions, used for protecting the lines of communication, had as many as six companies, each 200 men. Each of the 17 non-mobilised battalions of landwehr had drawn in 300 recruits from the first class of the 'Ersatz reserve' over and above the regulation strength, so as to insure reinforcements to the landwehr. We mention, also, the two rifle battalions of the reserve, both 800 strong, which were so often mentioned in the official telegraphic news from the theatre of war. These bore the numbers of the battalions in Roman figures on their shoulder-straps, for which reason they received in the army the nickname of 'Romans.' These two battalions were chiefly used against the Franc-tireurs in the governments of Lorraine and Rheims; for a long time one company was used in Versailles as field police.

"With the exception of two squadrons, which remained to guard the coast, all the 16 cavalry regiments of the reserve were mobilised and sent to the theatre of war. Several regiments had six, others five, but the majority four squadrons, the strength of the squadron being 150 horses. Of the 39 batteries of the reserve, 8 only were not mobilised; 31 were used as field batteries. Of the fortress artillery, on

it attaches to the deliberate judgment of the nation and to the permanent verdict of history. A statesman, and, above all, an English statesman, who directs his course in any degree by the passing opinion of foreign critics, or who is fascinated by their applause, is following essentially illusive guidance. He has to take into account circumstances which have never existed before, to measure interests which do not exist elsewhere, and to weigh obligations which are not incumbent upon others. The main principles of honour, truth, and integrity are, indeed, the same under all circumstances and at all times; but the whole perplexity of life consists in applying them. In the perplexities of private life we are often glad to place ourselves under the guidance of our friends, because we know that they can enter into our circumstances, and are at the same time free from the interests which bias our judgment. But, in public affairs, foreign nations cannot enter into our circumstances, while they are directly interested in our decision. In such a position, we must, again, act as we do in private life when we are compelled to act alone. We must consult to the best of our ability our own sense of duty, we must exert ourselves to obey it to the utmost of our power; and we must absolutely disregard the opinion others may form of us. In critical circumstances, such as those of the late war, it is rarely that statesmen can act by any other rule. They must be content, as the Lord Chancellor said, "to be true and steadfast in regard to our own country and to its relations with others in everything that is right," and we must be "regardless of *Prestige*." A charm, a fascination, a magic spell is a very good instrument for a political mountebank, but Truth, Justice, and solid Power are the only substances worthy the attention of a statesman.

ROUND THE REBEL WORKS.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Monday, April 17 (Night).

LYING before me on the table at which I write are three pieces of a shell—with a setting of gilded splinters—kindly meant for my destruction. It may possibly interest your readers to learn the manner of our acquaintance. This morning I happened to be walking at the top of the Faubourg St. Honoré, when I met a Belgian friend who was about to enter a café for the purpose of writing a letter. While we were sitting in the café a man came in with the news that two people had just been killed in the Avenue des Ternes, a distance of five hundred yards. The first victim was a baker, carrying on business at No. 10 in the avenue, who was struck by a shell while taking down the shutters of his shop. The second unfortunate man had gone to a butcher's in the same avenue to make a purchase, and was in the act of reading a newspaper he had that moment bought, when a shell passed through his body. This casualty took place rather out of the usual line of fire, which is directed principally against the Avenue of the Grande Armée, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Champs Elysées. "Would you like to see the practice which the Government troops are making from Neuilly?" asked my friend; "if so, I can take you to the top of a house in the Rue de Presbourg, from which you can obtain a capital view." "But that is precisely the spot where the shells are most constantly falling," I replied. "Yes, the mansion has been struck fifteen or twenty times, but it is well worth the risk to see the manner in which it has been knocked about." Where a Belgian would venture an Englishman might certainly follow; and my friend's letter having been despatched, we set out.

Your readers are aware that the Rue de Presbourg is at the top of the Champs Elysées on the left side as you approach the Arc de Triomphe. It describes half a circle, immediately in the rear of the Rond Point de l'Etoile, to the Avenue of the Grand Armée; and it contains some of the most magnificent residences existing in the once gay and beautiful city of Paris. Leaving the comparatively safe Faubourg St. Honoré, we walked to the Champs Elysées. Not a single soul, save the sentries of the National Guard, who were well under cover of the houses, could be seen; and not a sound was to be heard except the roar of the cannon, which during the last few minutes had become incessant. No shells were to be seen coming over the Arc de Triomphe; so we dashed across the Champs Elysées—the most dangerous of quarters, as I soon learned—to the Rue de Presbourg. No. 2 was the house from which I was promised a commanding view of the firing. The concierge answered our summons, and, poor fellow, actually seemed delighted to see visitors. My friend, who knew the proprietor, M. Luzzarava, now in safety at Brussels, was at once admitted. We entered a room on the basement, in which were calmly seated the wife and daughter of the concierge. After offering us chairs they resumed the needlework on which they were engaged, as in the ordinary discharge of their duties. Seeing two women so quietly at work, I began to doubt the veracity of my conductor's statement that the place had been the mark of so many shells.

But my doubts were soon dispelled. Hearing that I was curious to inspect the place, the concierge at once offered to show it. We crossed the small courtyard, passed through the hall, and ascended to the drawing-room. The house, which had been erected at an outlay of two millions of francs, was built with a taste seldom displayed even in the princely dwellings of the West-end. The staircase and walls were constructed of beautiful white and coloured marble, and the general decorations were of white and gold. The only articles of furniture were glass chandeliers, carpets, a few easy chairs and lounges; all the rest of the costly effects had been hastily packed away in the cellars. "During the German occupation," said the concierge, "one hundred and five Prussian soldiers were quartered here." "And how did they behave?" "Exceedingly well. I had no fault to find with them. The only damage that they did was to a chimneypiece upon which they broke wood for their fires; that, however, would not cost more than a thousand francs to repair." While the concierge was relating his experience of the present masters of France, we had arrived at the drawing-room. Now I perceived that my friend's description was literally true. All was in ruin. The chamber, which was very large, had been ornamented with white and gold, and nearly the whole surface of the walls had been covered with plate glass. In the centre hung the remains of an immense glass chandelier. Within the last few days three shells had passed through the room, tearing and smashing the shutters and walls in every direction. The carpeted floor was covered with broken glass and splinters of wood. Large quantities of the iron scrollwork of the balcony had been driven in by the shot, and, acting like splinters of the shells, had completed the destruction. There was hardly a square foot of the walls and ceiling that had not been blown away or fractured. I could not but feel great sympathy for the proprietor, who had expended a large fortune on a place which he had not inhabited for a single day. The decorating and finishing had only been completed when the s[illegible] commenced; and, before M. Luzzarava could occu[illegible] the house, the Prussians used it as a barrack and the artillerymen of the Assemblée Nationale as a target.

Ascending to the second and third floors, I found ruin all round. At least ten shells had gone through the various rooms, breaking and tearing everything. Some had exploded in the house; others had passed completely through—not all in a straight line from the point of entry to that of exit but after describing extraordinary curves. In some parts the holes were most evenly cut; in others there were large jagged openings. Not content with the damage which they had occasioned in this house, several of the shells had continued their destructive course, and struck other buildings in the Rue de Neuilly, the walls of which plainly showed where the missiles had entered. In this side of a small chamber, which had apparently been intended for a lady's boudoir, there struck an unexploded shell; and as the concierge pointed it out to me he expressed his fears lest the constant concussion of the firing might cause it to fall into the courtyard beneath, and burst. "Had you not a very narrow escape the other day?" inquired my Belgian friend. "A very fortunate escape, indeed," replied the man. "My wife, daughter, and I were at dinner in the kitchen when a shell struck the lower part of the house, and passed within three feet of the table at which we were sitting." "It is surely too dangerous for you to remain here," I observed. "It certainly is," answered the concierge; "but we feel pretty safe now, as we live mostly in the cellars, and the room in which you saw my wife and daughter is protected by thick walls." At this moment there was a considerable lull in the cannonade; and, imagining that there was not much chance of seeing the practice, we descended to the drawing-room. With almost fatal curiosity we reentered the chamber to note the terrible effect of the missiles.

Crash, crash, crash! a small of fire—a cloud of blinding dust and splinters! A shout from all, "A shell! Who is hurt?" "Not I," "Not I, thank God!" The space of time was but an instant, but in that instant cruel death or horrible mutilation had providentially gone by us, and left us untouched. Never shall I forget that moment when, standing erect, we looked each other in the face. A shell had passed through the room and between us. Striking the half-closed shutters two feet from the floor, the missile cut the wall in the opposite side of the apartment, and the back of a lounge which was on the landing outside, between the grand staircases leading from the hall. Having smashed the couch, it passed over the balustrade, through another wall, and then exploding, several pieces smashed the glass roof of the court-yard, and fell on the pavement. The three pieces now on the table will often remind me that M. Thiers did make some effort to destroy the most beautiful quarter of Paris. How absolutely unnecessary this cruel and barbarous cannonade was I shall proceed to tell. Nothing but the abject cowardice of the Versailles troops could excuse or explain it. Without firing one shot further than the Porte Maillot, General Vinoy, Marshal MacMahon, or the Versailles commander, whoever he may be, could easily have been in Paris days ago. I have read in the letters of your Correspondent at the "Seat of Government" that the Assemblée Nationale has from 50,000 to 80,000 troops. Well, any English or German General with 10,000 men would storm Porte Maillot and enter Paris at any hour he was ordered.

After the rough experience of the last few minutes, we determined to push on and visit the batteries at Porte Maillot and the Trocadero, feeling pretty sure that no bullet was destined for us to-day. Our way was round the Rue de Presbourg, and across the various avenues radiating from the Arc de Triomphe to the Avenue de l'Imperatrice—which was rather more sheltered than the avenue de la Grande Armée, though both were in the direct line of fire. At the corner of each avenue we took a glance in the direction of the Arc de Triomphe, and at a moment of supposed safety we dashed across to the friendly shelter of the next house. If women are not more courageous than men, or are not so ready to recognise danger, I would find it difficult to account for the fact that, while I only saw two men, I spoke to at least half-a-dozen women, quietly standing at their doors—one of them the wife of a concierge, who was actually washing some vegetables in the courtyard of a house which, as she told me, and as I could very plainly see, had been struck by shells a dozen times, and was liable at any moment to be struck again. Nearly every habitation exhibited the same marks, nor was any particular part safe; from the roof to the basement there were the same signs of destruction. Just as we reached the Ottoman Embassy —No. 12, I think, in the Rue de Presbourg—a shell flew screaming overhead, and, as nearly as I could judge, struck the back of the Embassy. Certain it is that the front bore several marks that shells had entered. The flag was flying over the gateway, but not a soul was to be seen, and doubtless all had fled from the infernal tempest. Crossing the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, I witnessed another instance of female—shall I call it courage, or foolhardiness? Three women, who had possibly brought provisions to half a dozen National Guards crouching under a house at the corner of the Avenue de la Grande Armée, stood boldly out in the avenue; then, kissing an adieu to their fathers, husbands, or lovers, as the case might be, and laughing, perchance at their own temerity, they tripped daintily across the avenue, along which the iron hail was sweeping. For the moment I was horrified, and then, to the utter amazement of the National Guards, I gave a loud "hurrah!" I daresay they all thought I was mad; but, before they had recovered from their astonishment, I had turned down the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, once so beautiful, and now so desolate, not a human being in sight. A few birds were flying above, so frightened at the roar of the guns that they kept falling to the ground. The roadway and promenade were torn up by shells, and the whole scene was one of mournful desolation; yet not all—a few pretty flowers were growing in the gardens of the deserted houses, amid masses of lilac and May blossoms. Where were the fair owners of these neglected flowers.

At last we reached the avenue—named after the Malakoff—which runs across the Avenue de l'Imperatrice and leads directly to the battery of the Porte Maillot. Halfway up the avenue we observed some poor wretch struggling with a party of National Guards in front of their post. We approached and asked the reason of the blows which were being dealt. "He is a coward," exclaimed half a dozen dirty-looking scoundrels. "He refuses to go on the ramparts and help to fill the sandbags for the protection of the gunners." More cuffs and kicks, and the citizen of this gloriously free Commune was dragged off to the ramparts, where I by-and-by saw him at work. It was now a few minutes to one o'clock, and another startling sound was added to the incessant booming of the artillery. It was the *crepitation* of the mitrailleuses—a word more expressive than any I can find in English. The continued horrible rattle of this murderous weapon told that a fight of a serious character was taking place at Neuilly. Every few minutes the shells flew screeching by, and, as we passed along an open piece of ground, phish—phish—phish—whistled some chassepot bullets. We were not very long in getting under cover of the next houses, and here I witnessed another of the many surprising sights of the day. We were not fifty yards distant from the battery, which was thundering away, and death might come in the next instant; nevertheless, a dozen National Guards thought it a happy moment to play pitch-and-toss for sous! They were amusing themselves as unconcernedly as a dozen of similar blackguards might in the Seven Dials, with no greater enemy than the next policeman.

At the exit of the Avenue Malakoff, the battery of Porte Maillot stood open before us. You have heard how this formidable defence has repelled until now the Versailles troops, many of them regiments of the line, and all said to be burning with hatred against the rebels. This is what I myself saw to-day. There are some eighteen guns—all of them light pieces—in position. Of the whole number only *two* were engaged, and these two were served by the most singular lot of gunners I ever saw. The first, which stood almost in front of the railway station, was worked by four men. One was a Zouave, another was a sailor—who possibly knew something about artillery—the third a National Guard, and the fourth I was utterly at a loss to assign to any corps of which I had ever heard. There was no officer or non-commissioned officer in the battery. The men commanded themselves, and loaded and fired according to their own particular views and pleasure. Still they worked, and they worked hard. No cause could have desired more faithful service than that which they gave. They were all as light-hearted as four Frenchmen could be, laughing and chattering while loading, and only quiet when "sighting." They made no objection to our presence, thinking, perhaps, that as we had passed all the posts we were at full liberty to be there. The Zouave asked my companion if he would like to point the piece; but the polite invitation was as politely declined. I did not visit the second gun, which was separated by a barrier of sandbags, and was about twenty yards farther. On the ramparts were forty or fifty men and boys busily engaged in filling the sandbags and strengthening the embrasures. These poor fellows were regular prisoners of war. Attracted by various motives to the spot, they had been duly seized, and forced, at the point of the bayonet, to serve a certain time at the work. Only one man went on a lark; and, in answer to my question, he said the only thing he did not like was the loud bang of the gun. As to the shells, he really hadn't time to look after them. The boys regarded the thing as a "lark," and danced about as if it were the greatest fun imaginable. When I was leaving the battery, a heavy shower of rain came on, which was regarded as a sufficient excuse for the sandbag-fillers to leave off work. Within a few yards of the battery, and hardly sheltered by a house in the Avenue de Malakoff, I met a woman with a fair little girl of five years. They were the wife and daughter of the National Guard on duty at the gun. I patted the little one and regretted it was not my custom to load my pockets with sweetmeats.

My letter is already too long, and I shall only add that we next visited the battery on the Trocadero, which was silent. It is armed with several heavy pieces of artillery, which at Porte Maillot would prove formidable to the Government troops at Neuilly. Returning towards the Arc de Triomphe, I obtained a *voiture*, and, to avoid the open space of the Champs Elysées, turned into the Rue de Presbourg. At that moment an "obus" swept the ground right before the horse's head. It left a long comet-like trail on the roadway, and pitched into a neighbouring house. Giving the man some money, and telling him to drive off as fast as he could, we hastened down the Champs Elysées, and, thoroughly tired out, were glad to find the Café Marignan open. Hardly had I asked for a bottle of wine when the few spectators assembled in the Champs Elysées rushed terror-stricken down the avenue. Two shells, one of which passed under the Arc de Triomphe, had fallen in this favourite promenade. Fortunately no one was injured.

TOM TAYLOR'S "JOAN OF ARC."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—As the *Daily Telegraph* has been pleased to find me "guilty" in the matter of the burning of Joan of Arc, will you allow me the convict's privilege of a few words why sentence should not be pronounced?

I ask, first, to be acquitted of all intention either of producing a play meant to attract mainly as a spectacle, or of winding up Joan's career with the stake and pile for the sake of providing the public with a "sensation" of the blue-fire kind. I have done my best to write a dramatic history on the subject of Joan of Arc, giving quite as much prominence to the psychological and imaginative elements of interest in the subject as to the spectacular. It is, however, one condition of pieces of this class, and a condition which our theatrical system unfortunately exaggerates, that, in actual representation, the spectacular element is enhanced by all the aids which care, art, and lavish outlay can give it; while the other elements, which require good acting of secondary as well as principal parts, and a carefulness in rehearsal bestowed on mere acting scenes, in English theatres, are reduced to an insignificance never contemplated by the author, and far more painful to him, who knows what he meant, than to the public, who is innocent of all knowledge of what it may have lost, and gets the show and spectacle, which the majority of it love best, according to managerial estimate. I admit, with regret, that "Joan of Arc," as acted, has more of the character of a spectacle than it had as I conceived and wrote it, or than it would have had had I been perfectly free to arrange it the theatrical business and conditions of the performance. But resistance to stage management has its limits; and when an author knows that a heavy outlay has been risked, he is estopped from insisting on his own views, when they happen to be at variance with his manager, beyond a certain limit. I must protest, however, against your doctrine, which seems to deny that the "history," as distinct from the "tragedy," "comedy," or "drama," is a perfectly wholesome and legitimate form of dramatic entertainment. That form is, indeed, consecrated, if that were necessary, by the authority of Shakespeare, and the "history" had, even in his time, assumed a name and character of its own.

To this class of work I meant "Joan of Arc" to belong; and I must maintain that, of this kind of work, it is an honest and in no respect unworthy or unwholesome example. It presents, in such a compressed form as stage exigencies impose, the leading events of a wonderful and heroic career, from the youth to the death of the heroine; and it presents these with more fidelity to history, both actual and imaginative, than any writer who has treated the subject in a poetic or dramatic form has yet done.

Schiller, I conceive—great poet, and greater rhetorician, as he was—has done the Maid of Orleans the most grievous wrong he could have done her, first by making her feel the passion of love, for which he had no warrant in her history, and of which, indeed, in her whole career *she is known never to have felt a spark*; and, secondly, by robbing her of her fiery crown of martyrdom. I look upon the trial and death of Joan as the last and greatest sacrifice of her life of sacrifices, and for that reason only I have made her trial and execution the culminating incidents of my play, not because they are likely to subserve purposes of vulgar sensation, but because no other close of her career was historically possible for her, or imaginatively for me.

That fire and smoke are actually seen to rise from the pile is an arrangement of the stage manager's, not mine. It is enough for my purpose that she should be seen at the stake. And I should be quite willing to see the actual firing of the faggots dispensed with, if you think it calculated to disgust or outrage the public. But does it? Does not the public, which has followed the fortunes of Joan up to the end, take a juster view of my intention than my critic in *The Telegraph*? I venture to think it does. I have not heard the expressions of disapprobation he refers to. But even if I had heard them I should feel that the end must remain as I had presented it—for no reason of a sensational kind, I repeat—but because Joan's death on the pile, with those memorable words on her lips, "My voices have not deceived me," was the crowning heroism of her heroic life.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

TOM TAYLOR.

April 15.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thoroughly successful beverage has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

OCCASIONAL NOTES

(FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE," APRIL 21.)

LEGAL TOUTING.

The touting for legal business at the police and other criminal courts of the metropolis which is carried on by a certain class of solicitors and barristers through the instrumentality of constables and turnkeys is a growing scandal which deserves serious attention. At the Middlesex Sessions a member of the bar, protesting against a proposal to give policemen part of the money found on prisoners as a reward for their activity in getting up the prosecution, made the following remarks:—

"I hope, my lord, that you will not allow so dangerous a precedent to be made as that of rewarding the police engaged in the prosecution by money or articles found upon the prisoner. If that is to be done it will give them another incentive to make their evidence stronger than the case would admit of. Already, I am told, they do so, and especially at the Old Bailey, where they have a direct pecuniary interest in the prosecution. A prosecutor who has not retained a solicitor is introduced by the policeman in the case to a tout who practices in the name of some obscure solicitor, who receives a fee for the introduction, paying himself out of the fees allowed by the court, which are usually given over to him. If two guineas are allowed, they are divided in a manner which cannot admit of a counsel who lends himself to such transactions receiving his proper fees."

ALGIERS.

In a recent letter from Algiers an English tourist writes as follows:—"I have been waiting to have something in the way or murder, robbery, and arson to relate in return for ——'s warnings and forebodings. A few days ago things really seemed ripening in that direction. Mokrani, a powerful Arab chief, sent a formal declaration of war to the authorities here, alleging as his cause of complaint that the Jews had been enfranchised, with full rights of citizenship, over the heads of the Arabs, and that the Civil Governor was guilty of offence to his dignity. He could not acknowledge 'a commercial gent' as his commander-in-chief. Mokrani was good for about 10,000 warriors. He is said to be descended from a Montmorency taken prisoner in the days of St. Louis. I had met him last year, when we were both paying our respects to MacMahon; and while somebody or was having a long interview with the Marshal, occupied my leisure in the reception by discoursing with Mokrani in Arabic. I did not know who he was, but seeing a pleasant, well-fed, handsome, clean-looking Oriental in white woollen and white silk, I fell into conversation with him; and he talked to me about his experiences in the Crimea, whence he went on his return from the pilgrimage to see the manner of European warfare. As he seemed a reasonable and sober-minded man, when I heard he had declared war, and that there was still a great scarcity of troops here, and that those who arrived were Turcos and Spahis, I thought there might be any day a revolt of these troops and a sacking of Algiers and the vicinity; so much so that I almost thought of gathering up my traps and taking felucca for Majorca. But Mokrani has been worsted in a battle, and more troops are arriving, so that his adherents are falling off, and I think we shall be as safe here as in a felucca during equinoctial gales."

PRUSSIA AND CATHOLICISM.

The time of flirtation with the Roman hierarchy seems well over in Prussia. During the war and before the elections his pious Excellency von Mühler was allowed to wink at all sorts of unheard-of measures taken by the bolder among the Catholic bishops, in defiance often of the law. Now, however, more especially since the late proceedings of the compact Catholic party in the German Parliament, the Government appears no longer inclined to look on quietly at certain interferences with the schools high and low, such as had crept in since the Infallibility dogma. Among the steps taken to stop the great zeal of the converted Bishops is a decree issued by the Coblenz "Schul-Collegium" in the matter of certain so-called "Marianic Congregations." This seems a kind of pious institution, to which the pupils of the gymnasiums were told off during the few hours left to them for their recreation in order to listen to certain exhortations and to undergo special devotional exercises, which, however good they might have been for their souls, certainly did not do their young bodies much good, and which, considering the amount of time already allowed in Roman Catholic gymnasiums for religious purposes, seemed in the long run to exceed the proper limits. Another no less important decree on the part of the Government refers to the publication of ecclesiastical edicts in the classes without the special permission of the heads of the respective schools. This practice is prohibited for the future. Those halcyon days when the Roman archbishops and bishops went "hand-in-hand" with Herr Mühler, the Protestant Cultus-Minister, are evidently over. Bismarck is back

GERMAN CRITICISM OF THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

A correspondent sends us the following summary of a conversation he had with a German staff-officer in regard to the Brighton Review:—"To begin with, he said, you attempt too much. If it is absolutely necessary to hold the review at so great a distance from London, whence most of your corps come, you must either make it a review parade *par et simple*, with marching past and a few simple evolutions, or, discarding the glitter, make it a *bonâ fide* field-day. By combining the two, you have not the time to carry out either properly, and instead of doing good you are doing a positive harm to both officers and men. I will endeavour to show you why. Nothing is so subversive to good discipline and steadiness in the ranks as *hurry* and, what always accompanies it, *delay*. Every soldier who saw the march past on the smooth turf of Brighton downs must admit that as a whole, making every allowance for volunteer troops, it was a failure. The crowding of companies and battalions, the loss of distance, and the ten minutes of expectancy for the last division, all point to but one conclusion—the men were hurried; they were started before they were ready. Remember, too, that trained soldiers are apt to get unsteady when sufficient time is not given them—then why expect more of volunteers? The march past failed as a spectacle, and certainly did not teach your volunteers that steadiness which should be the first principle of a soldier. The army, having then been divided into an attacking and defending force, was posted along the crests of two hills about three and a half miles apart, and separated by some very hilly ground. Time about 2·15 P.M. By 4·45 P.M. the attacking force had not only advanced to within 800 yards of where the enemy was posted, but had been actually driven back to its original position—that is to say, in about two hours and a half nearly six miles of difficult country had been manœuvred over. Now mark what happened: when skirmishers were ordered down to pass those on the crest, where the marching was easy, never were checked to keep their alignment with those passing over ploughed and heavy ground. Columns were deployed into line over the crests of the hills instead of behind them; firing was permitted at impossible ranges, and often when the crest of a hill obscured the enemy; columns were allowed to halt exposed to both direct and enfilading fire. In one instance skirmishers advanced directly through the enemy's charging line, while a battery of artillery quietly limbered up and walked off, the accommodating enemy halting within fifty yards of them and ceasing fire. In fact, the troops were allowed to commit glaring military faults without there being time to correct them; and remember this—a bad lesson once inculcated is very difficult to eradicate from young troops. And this is why I maintain that the Brighton review does your volunteers actual harm. Of course half the errors committed lay with the staff; out of a dozen advanced positions of importance there was not one seized by either army. And as for the brigadiers! But whose fault is that? Why choose them from the volunteers?" The German officer was much struck, however, by the physique and fine appearance of many of the corps on the march. A little incident which is related by another of our correspondents may be mentioned. He happened to hear the noble colonel of a well-known London Volunteer Corps exclaim in the hearing of his brigadier and many civilians, "that he hoped to God that no Prussian or French man, not even a New Zealander, would witness the mistakes committed by the incapable generals of the British army." How, asks our correspondent, can discipline be maintained among the rank and file of the volunteer army when those in authority publicly use such language as this?

THE GRIEVANCES OF MARRIED SOLDIERS.

We cannot discover in the recently published regulations for married soldiers any remedy for an evil of a very substantial character which has been long complained of. According to the regulations, soldiers who are married with leave are entitled to certain accommodation in barracks, or to suitable quarters for their wives and families. When no quarters are available they are entitled to lodging money to enable them to provide their own quarters. It frequently happens in large garrisons that, as regiments and detachments come and go, the number of disposable married quarters fluctuates considerably. Thus a soldier may be on the lodging list one day and provided with quarters in barracks the next. It is here that we touch the grievance. A married soldier is living with his wife and family in certain quarters in barracks according to regulation. A detachment marches into the garrison, the accommodation is required for the unmarried soldiers. The married man is at once dispossessed of his quarters and placed upon the lodging list. He sets to work to find a lodging in the neighbourhood of the barracks, not always an easy thing in some of our large garrison towns if a man is particular as to the respectability of his home; he purchases a little furniture; he enters his lodging with his family, perhaps as a monthly tenant. Seven days later the strength of the garrison is again altered. A detachment marches out. Our married man is informed that accommodation can be provided for him in barracks, and that his lodging allowance will therefore cease. He has no choice but to give up his hired lodging, to sacrifice his rent, to get rid of his furniture as best he can, and to bundle his wife and family back into barracks. We say he has no choice, because the alternative of surrendering his claim to his lodging money is one which he is not rich enough to face. What has occurred to this man one week may happen to him again the next and the next. This is no imaginary sketch. Every officer knows that such cases are of frequent occurrence. Perhaps only the non-commissioned officers and men know to how much distress and discomfort and domestic unhappiness they give rise. There can be no doubt that this constitutes a very considerable grievance; but it is one which admits of an easy remedy that we trust some future session of Parliament will call attention to it with a view to its immediate rectification. These sort of acts of petty but irritating injustice are among the things which make the army unpopular, and which keep up a constant sense of rankling annoyance in the breasts of its most worthy members. The soldiers who are permitted to marry are men who have served a certain number of years, and who by their good conduct have earned this indulgence. It is in the last degree impolitic—to put it on no higher grounds—to disgust those men, including the majority of the non-commissioned officers of the army, by the hard and illiberal application of regulations which were not, we believe, intended to be so construed. At any rate, it would be easy to set all doubts as to their construction at rest, and to solve the injustice which we have described, by simply directing that no married soldier is to be placed on the lodging list or accommodated with quarters for less than a certain specified period—say, four or six weeks; and that the removal of men to and from the lodging list is to be avoided as far as practicable, and only to be resorted to when the arrangement presents reasonable prospect of permanence.

COMO.

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COMO lies just at one's feet as one looks down from the Baradello, the steep hill which screens the little town from the wide plain of Lombardy, a square mass within gloomy walls with grey bastions at each angle, its southern front broken by the huge, blank tower of the Milan gate. Within it seems a mere rippling confusion of whites and greys and brown-red house-tiles, its level site giving a touch of monotony to it, its streets bright and busy, its few churches buried, all save the Duomo, amidst the crowded dwellings, its house-fronts unmarked by the picturesque balconies that sometimes give character to Italian cities. The town stretches across the meadows between the hillranges which edge the lake, nestling closer to the western slopes where the Romanesque church of San Abbondio only just finds room between the walls and the hill-side, but leaving space enough eastward for a wider plain rising gently in slopes of gardens and vineyards and maize fields. To the north lies the lake, the shadow-dappled heights of either bank mirrored in the bright calm of its waters, its head alone visible as it bends sharply round to the little pool which serves as the harbour of the town. Every town has its birthpoint, if one may use the phrase; and what hill or rise is to the inland city harbour or water's-edge is to the seaman's or the fisher's town. Defence, security against attack, gives its value to the mound of Chartres or the cliff of Angers; towns like these spread downwards from their original nucleus till their suburbs reach plain or stream. In the fisher or the trader city, in Como or London, the town grows from the water side and climbs the higher ground round it. The two buildings that mark the older part of Como, its Duomo and Broletto, stand close to the little pool where the long, heavy boats of the market-folk lie heaped to the brim with peaches and gourds and baskets of olives and grapes. The Duomo is undoubtedly disappointing, with the notable exception of its western front, which is a fine specimen of late Italian Gothic. The rest is in the style of the minster at Milan, and faults of detail are unrelieved by the gigantic proportions which in the latter wrest a confession of sublimity of effect from the most unwilling of critics. The choir, too, which at Milan is, at least when viewed from without, the earliest and finest part of the existing building, is here a hideous erection of the semi-classical epoch, with Corinthian pilasters and the like. Far higher architectural interest attaches to the church of San Fedele, which tradition declares to have been the original cathedral. Without, it is wholly of early Lombard work; the characteristic forms of Lombard sculpture, dragons, lions, griffins, are found over its doorways, while the deep exterior galleries of its apse recall the German churches along the Rhine. But the most beautiful among all the buildings of Como is without doubt the church of San Abbondio in the suburbs, a small but most graceful creation of the eleventh century. Few who have ever seen it will forget the singular and picturesque effect which is obtained in its interior by the contrast between the slender columns of the aisles and the massive pillars of the nave, or the exquisite arabesque work, equal in delicacy and in invention to the finest arabesques of Venice, which is lavished on arch and buttress without. The tower and gateway in the walls through which the road passes to Milan are as gloomy and colossal in character as San Abbondio is graceful and light. Of anything like domestic architecture, on the other hand, not a trace seems to remain. The town is essentially a modern, thrifty, busy little town, with a good trade of its own in silks, woollens, and the like, and serving as a half-way house for the general traffic between Italy and the North. In such a place one hardly expects the palazzi of Vicenza, or the wealth of ornament that makes every street in Verona an artistic study; but even setting rivals like these on one side, it must be owned that there is something disappointing in the tameness and monotony of Como.

No doubt many of the sources of interest which attract us in the bulk of Italian towns are wanting here. With the exception of a few fine pictures by Luini and others of the Milanese school, Como has little to show in the way of art. Since the days of Pliny it has made small contribution to letters. No great ecclesiastical event is associated with its Duomo. No great fortress preserves the memory of the later tyrants beneath whose rule its earlier liberties were trampled in the dust. What really interests the stranger who walks through its quiet, monotonous streets, is the trace everywhere of that continuity of life which so vividly distinguishes Italian towns from towns westward of the Alps. The thought which gives their true majesty to Milan or Verona, the remembrance that when German towns were not, when a flood of barbaric conquest had swept civilization from the cities of Gaul, when throughout Britain the municipal life of its Roman past had disappeared with its language and its religion, and its law, the old Roman citizenship and life and tongue lived on within the shelter of these Italian walls—is also brought home to interest even around Como. We look on its massive gates, its deep fosse where the wild gourd flings itself over the cool turf, with the gratitude we owe to cities which served as arks in the deluge of the world. The sepulchral inscription with its "Dis Manibus" embedded in the fabric of the Duomo carries us to the city of Pliny, of the Greek colonists planted there by Cæsar, to the settlement of the Gaul. Pliny is still *concivis noster* to the Comasques. The Basilica of San Abbondio, the Church of San Fedele, recall a Lombard, a Carolingian Comun. The one great break in its annals, its destruction by Milan and its subsequent restoration, only adds a new and peculiar interest to its history. The town as it stands now is, with the exception of a church or two, a pure creation of the twelfth century, a hundred years older than Hull, a hundred years younger than Bristol. But, like the first of these cities, this new Como is the direct creation of a great ruler. It is with a strange thrill of surprise that we stand beneath the dark walls of massive stone that threw their earliest shadows over Frederick Babarossa. It was the cry of Como that brought on the great struggle between Italy and the Empire which ended in the victory of the Lombard League. Whatever its aftercharacter may have proved, the first descent of the Emperor from the Alps was simply a chivalrous attempt to restore order and freedom to the oppressed townships that lay writhing beneath the heel of Milan. Como was, above all, the object of that city's hate. She was a dangerous rival in trade, and her position gave her the command of the great merchant-road into Germany. For ten years the two rivals waged a desperate warfare. Como was nerved to strenuous efforts by the freedom she had lately won, for her institution of the Consulate dates from the very opening of the twelfth century. But the long struggle ended in utter ruin. Milan leagued against her the whole of Northern Italy. Bellagio and the little townships along the lake, whose liberties she had unscrupulously assailed, united their naval efforts to the land attacks of Milan. Her gallant resistance only inspired a more fiery hatred; the great city vowed to level Como with the dust, and in 1827 she kept her vow. The churches alone stood untouched in the general wreck. Walls and houses were utterly destroyed, and the miserable remnants of the population were compelled to swear fealty to the conqueror. It was the cry of Como that stirred Frederick to his descent on Italy, and the terrible destruction of Milan avenged the ruin of her foe. But Barbarossa did more than avenge the town; he rebuilt it. "Civitatem in cineres collapsam funditus re-ædificavimus nos," writes the Emperor in his charter, and the greater portion of the walls which still remain are undoubtedly his work. The citizens clung loyally to their benefactor. As they had shared his triumph, so they shared his fall. In the fatal battle of Legnano, which crushed the hopes of the Emperor, the whole of his Comasque followers fell gallantly on the field. Even in the hour of his final withdrawal Barbarossa was not unmindful of Como. At the close of the Peace of Constance he granted to the town the fortress he had built on the Baradello, and invested it with the Imperial rights over the whole of the Valtelline. It was not till freedom was utterly crushed out beneath the tyranny of the Visconti that Como abandoned her faith and loyalty to the Empire.

If the Town-hall of Como is inferior in size to many of the town-halls of Italy, it is inferior to none in beauty. To an eye accustomed to Northern forms of art there is something exquisitely strange and fascinating in the massive arches that lift it high over the Piazza, in the busy fruit-market beneath, where brown country-women wrangle amid tumbled heaps of melons and grapes, in the stern, richly-coloured front, so quaintly jammed in between the town-tower and the Duomo, the broad bands of dark porphyry alternating with those of red and white marble, the delicate shafts of its three windows, the bold picturesque projection of its balcony. But even were it a less beautiful building, the Broletto of Como would still have this advantage over its huger rivals, that it is the first instance of communal life which meets the traveller who dips down on Italy through the Italian lakes. It is impossible, as the eye first catches sight of the balcony boldly projecting from its front, to resist the thoughts that crowd on the mind—thoughts of the new popular life which sprang from the Italian town masses of the eleventh century, or of the new eloquence which sprang from the Italian communes. That Italy was far from being the only source of free speech Englishmen at least are not likely to forget; the mallum of the Frank, the landesgemeinde of the men of Uri, our own meetings of townsfolk or shirefolk, or wise folk of the realm, remind us that Teutonic freedom has from the first found its expression in, has rested indeed its whole system of government, of legislation, and of justice upon, the outspoken deliberation of free men. But at the moment when the Italian towns burst into independent life it seemed as if the last relic of this Teutonic independence had been swept away in the conquest of England. The gatherings of the men of Schwytz, of Uri, of Unterwalden, were as yet hidden in obscurity from the world. The free speech which still lingered on in town-motes such as that of St. Edmundsbury, or beneath the belltower of St. Paul's, was restricted to judicial or purely administrative action. It was at the very moment of its extinction elsewhere that political eloquence woke in the Italian republics. But it awoke in a new form, the eloquence no longer of a free aristocracy of land-owners, but of a democracy of traders and craftsmen struggling to be free—an eloquence based, not on tradition or existing fact, but on principles. To the old forces around it, to the Imperial or Papal law, to canonist or civilian, it opposed the rights of human nature itself, the right of the meanest artisan to self-government, of liberty instead of the basis of property on which Teutonic freedom had rested, this new freedom took for its basis man himself. We have no space here for tracing the history of this democratic eloquence that rose from the midst of the town masses of Italy, the communistic form which it assumed in the preaching of the friars, its influence on Beghard and Lollard, its fantastic attempt to link itself to the past in Rienzi. But the immense life to which it woke again after a sleep of centuries in the French Revolution has made it one of the forces of our own political world. It stands now in direct opposition to the speech of Teutonic, of constitutional liberty, of the freedom based on custom and slow development, which, at the hour of Italian decadence, revived again in the Parliament of the Plantagenets. To Englishmen the eloquence of Garibaldi or Victor Hugo is almost unintelligible, but it is far to remember that this type of free speech, and not our own, the eloquence of sentiment rather than of reason, is the type which is dearest and most intelligible to half the lovers of freedom throughout the world.

It is time, perhaps, to return to the Baradello itself before we close. The long, hot climb to its summit is well repaid either by the view of the lake and city on the one side, or of the vast